

October 7, 2004

Docket Clerk California Public Utilities Commission 505 Van Ness Avenue San Francisco, California 94102

RE: A.04-07-012

Dear Docket Clerk:

Enclosed for filing with the Commission are the original and five copies of the RESPONSE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY (U 338-E) TO THE DATA REQUEST PRESENTED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE'S RULING CONSOLIDATING APPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2005 LOW-INCOME ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CALIFORNIA ALTERNATE RATE FOR ENERGY **PROGRAMS** in the above-referenced proceeding.

We request that a copy of this document be file-stamped and returned for our records. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Your courtesy in this matter is appreciated.

Very truly yours,

arry R. Cope

LRC:as:Response of SCE re Data Requests.doc Enclosures

cc: All Parties of Record

(U 338-E)

P.O. Box 800

### BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Order Instituting Rulemaking on the Commission's Proposed Policies and Programs Governing post-2003 Low- Income Assistance Programs.	) ) )	Rulemaking 04-01-006 (Filed January 8, 2004)
Southern California Edison Company's (U 338-E) Application Regarding Low-Income Assistance Programs for Program Year 2005.		Application 04-07-012 (Filed July 1, 2004)

RESPONSE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY (U 338-E) TO THE DATA REQUEST PRESENTED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE'S RULING CONSOLIDATING APPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2005 LOW-INCOME ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CALIFORNIA ALTERNATE RATE FOR ENERGY PROGRAMS

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Dated: October 07, 2004

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RESPONSE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY (U 338-E)
TO THE DATA REQUEST PRESENTED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
JUDGE'S RULING CONSOLIDATING APPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAM
YEAR 2005 LOW-INCOME ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CALIFORNIA
ALTERNATE RATE FOR ENERGY PROGRAMS

#### I.

### INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to Administrative Law Judge Thomas' September 27, 2004 Ruling Consolidating Application for Program Year 2005 Low-Income Energy Efficiency and California Alternate Rates for Energy Programs, several data requests were listed for Southern California Edison Company (SCE) to provide responses. ALJ Thomas has requested SCE file its responses and serve them on all parties. SCE hereby, in Attachment A, provides the responses to the data requests asked of SCE in the September 27, 2004 Ruling.

Respectfully submitted,

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October 07, 2004

## Attachment A

SCE RESPONSES

TO

ALJ THOMAS'
SEPTEMBER 27, 2004

DATA REQUESTS

### 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

### Question No. 01

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Application - p. 22: energy education - is it in languages other than English?

Yes. The Energy Education material provided to LIEE customers has been

with agencies and contractors to determine in-language education needs,

SCE plans to translate Energy Education materials into additional

5 6 Response:

languages.

translated into Spanish. SCE also contracts with community agencies and private contractors that employ outreach workers who speak a number of languages, including Vietnamese, Cambodian, Chinese and Spanish. These workers are trained and able to explain energy conservation practices to non-English speaking low-income clients as necessary. In 2005, after consulting

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Prepared by: Title:

John Fasana

### 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

### Question No. 02

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Question: Application - p. 24: Did the parties consult with LIOB before making their recommendation re the pilot?

### Response:

Response: In the Commission Scoping Memo issued June 24, 2004, the utilities were directed to consult with the LIOB or an LIOB representative regarding implementing a pilot program for service and maintenance of central air conditioning systems, and address the feasibility of such a project in the July 1, 2004 LIEE program applications for 2005. SCE did not discuss the pilot program with the entire LIOB but did have discussions with LIOB Member Ron Garcia.

The LIOB at their May 17, 2004 meeting approved a motion by Board Member Garcia that the LIOB request at the Low Income Prehearing Conference that the utilities look at doing a pilot program or setting aside some funds in regards to service and maintenance on central air conditioning systems. LIOB Member Garcia raised the issue at the Prehearing Conference on May 18, 2004. The Commission subsequently issued the June 24<sup>th</sup> Scoping Memo. The LIOB was scheduled for a meeting by teleconference on June 28, 2004.

In the intervening 7-day period between the Scoping Memo and the due date for the Application, SCE determined that discussions would need to take place with an LIOB Board Member as there would be insufficient time between the June 28, 2004 LIOB meeting and the filing of the Application to incorporate the LIOB's input into the Application. Discussions with LIOB Board Member Garcia, who had initiated action on this issue at the May 17<sup>th</sup> LIOB meeting, centered on the tasks that would be required in an air conditioner maintenance program and some of the challenges. Subsequent to discussions by program staff of the utilities with Board Member Garcia, the utilities determined the best forum for the design and evaluation of the air conditioner maintenance program would be with the Standardization Team. Some of the tasks that could be part of a program include:

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• Change the filter and leave extra filters for the customer to use during the summer months

 Clean debris away from the condenser and inspect and clean the evaporative and condenser coils

### 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

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• Clean the drain line

• Check for Freon leaks and proper refrigerant levels Some questions that would need to be addressed include:

- Would a customer be eligible each year for the maintenance program?
- If a motor is found to be defective or a part needs replacement, would this service be included? If not, what is the response to the customer?
- What if the air conditioner can not be repaired?

Prepared by:

John Fasana

Title:

### 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

1.	Oraștian No. 02.
$egin{array}{c} 1 \ 2 \end{array}$	Question No. 03:
3	Application - p. 27: Edison says it measured Cool Center program success -
4	what did it find?
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6	Response:
7	Through the Cool Center evaluations, SCE learned that:
8	• With 16 Cool Centers in 15 communities in 2002, there were more than
9	17,000 attendees from the targeted communities for an average of 1,063
10	attendees per center.
11	<ul> <li>Cool Center contractor staff costs accounted for 68.1% of total costs.</li> </ul>
12	<ul> <li>Outreach and transportation costs accounted for only 4.2% of total costs.</li> </ul>
13	• Average cost per visitor: \$13.
14	• Average cost per center: \$16,000
15	<ul> <li>There was a need to establish clear budget categories to ensure funds</li> </ul>
16	were spent in a manner that maximized services to participants.
17	<ul> <li>Many Cool Center participants used swamp coolers rather than A/C units</li> </ul>
18	<ul> <li>Attendance was significantly influenced by participation in other pre-</li> </ul>
19	existing programs at the site facility.
20	<ul> <li>According to the 2000 US Census, 9 of the 15 communities selected had</li> </ul>
21	median household incomes of 80% or less of the county median—a level
22	that is often a measure of low-income status.
23	<ul> <li>SCE provided each contractor with a generous supply of energy education</li> </ul>
24	information for site use. The information added value to the participants
25	Cool Center experience.
26	The Cool Center contractors created partnerships with community
27	organizations to ensure the delivery of additional services to Cool Center
28	participants beyond the Cool Center operational period.
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321	Prenared Ry: John Fasana

**Marketing Analyst** 

Title:

### 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

### Question No. 04

Application - p. 28: Why the reduction to 15 Cool Centers?

### Response:

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In the initial year of the Cool Center Project (2001), the community-based organizations selected cool center sites based upon the funding that each was provided, thus resulting in 29 Cool Centers during 2001. Following the 2001 Cool Center Project, there were some lessons learned regarding site selection. It was determined that Cool Center sites within close proximity to each other were not cost effective and resulted in some duplication of services. In addition, it was determined that Cool Center sites located in shopping malls might not be the most effective venues for Cool Center Project activities. Therefore, in subsequent program years, site selection was closely reviewed. Moreover, SCE in subsequent years proposed that more emphasis be placed on targeting services to isolated communities located in extreme climate areas where few public facilities were available for use as alternate sites.

 In 2002, the number of Cool Centers was reduced to 16 sites in 15 communities. After receiving Commission approval in September 2003, SCE issued contracts for the operation of 10 Cool Centers in 2003. SCE in 2004 has established 14 Cool Centers. SCE expects to operate 15 - 17 Cool Centers in 2005

Prepared by:

John Fasana

Title:

**Marketing Analyst** 

### 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

### Question No. 05

Application - p. 29: Why is it more efficient to work with *new* community-based organizations?

### Response:

Where there are experienced Cool Center contractors available and willing to establish additional sites in these communities, SCE intends to contract with its 2004 site operators whenever possible to maximize opportunities to reduce costs through use of existing infrastructure, equipment, and expertise. Moreover, existing contractors have established relationships with customers and are better capable of reaching out to the community. SCE recognizes that as additional sites are identified, it may be more efficient to work with new community-based organizations that are located in these communities and have established ties within these communities.

Prepared by: John Fasana

Title: Marketing Analyst

10/07/04 2:23 PM

### 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

## Question No. 06

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Application - p. g-2: Should education at Cool Centers be focused not only on conservation (voluntary efforts) but on energy efficiency (built in measures that don't require customer action)?

### Response:

Currently, as part of education at the Cool Center sites, participants are encouraged to install CFLs, and turn off their air conditioning and lights when attending the Cool Center. Moreover, Cool Center participants are also provided information on other energy efficiency programs that may be available to them. Each participant is provided information on Refrigerator Replacement, Weatherization, CARE, and FERA. In addition, participants are provided information on LIHEAP programs that may also provide additional service.

Prepared by: Jo

John Fasana

Title:

### 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

### Question No. 07

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Reply - p. 1 of *Schichtl* testimony: Why not?: "The portion of the difference between CARE rates and standard domestic rates attributable to surcharge exemptions was not included in the reported CARE subsidy."

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### Response:

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The Commission in D.03-01-082 established the 3 c/kWh surcharge and exempted CARE customers from paying this surcharge. Within D.03-01-082, the Commission established a mechanism for recovery, whereby the revenue associated with the CARE exemption was reallocated to non-CARE customers prior to surcharge rates being designed pursuant to D.01-05-064. The 3 c/kWh surcharge exemption was in addition to the statutory discount that also was provided to CARE customers.

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The CARE subsidy, prior to the end of PROACT, referred specifically to the rate discount provided by law to CARE customers and recovered from other customers through the CARE surcharge. Including the CARE 3 c/kWh surcharge exemption revenue as part of the CARE subsidy would have created a mismatch between the amount of subsidy and the revenue recovered through the CARE surcharge.

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27 28 Prepared by:

James Schichtl

Title:

Manager, Rate Design

### 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

### Question No. 08

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Reply - pp. 1-2: Why?: "Energy surcharges adopted in 2001 were technically eliminated in post-PROACT rates, though the associated rate differential between CARE and non-CARE domestic rates was maintained. Whereas this difference had formerly been the result of a specific exemption adopted by the Commission, in post-PROACT rates it simply became part of the CARE subsidy."

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### Response:

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With the elimination of the 3 c/kWh surcharge, and the resultant elimination of the CARE surcharge exemption, the prior difference in total rates for CARE customers as compared to standard domestic rates that resulted from both the CARE discount and 3c/kWh exemption was consolidated into a larger CARE discount and associated surcharge for the purpose of recovery from all other customers.

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Prepared by:

**James Schichtl** 

Title:

Manager, Rate Design

### 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

### Question No. 09

Reply - p. 2 of *Nall* testimony: I find the explanation of why the number of homes served increased confusing. Is it just because of a joint agreement between Edison and SoCalGas? Was SoCalGas not a partner of Edison's in previous budgets?

### Response:

The increase in the number of homes proposed by SCE is not due to the joint utility agreement with SoCalGas, but is due to the accelerated rate at which SCE will ensure all homes receive comprehensive treatment in the joint utility service area. SCE has and will continue to partner with SoCalGas in providing education services to joint-utility customers. Starting in 2003, SCE adopted a new approach to its delivery of comprehensive services. SCE will assess and install electric measures and weatherize that small customer group with electric space heating.

As a single source electric utility, comprehensiveness has gone through a maturation process for SCE. This is largely due to the fact that SCE, unlike the other three IOUs, does not consider weatherization as the primary service provided to low-income customers. As mentioned, very few customers reside in homes with electric space heating. This was first acknowledged in D. 01-05-033 when the Commission acknowledged that rapid deployment of new measures should be combined with the expansion of comprehensive weatherization work.

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Also in D.01-05-033, the Commission allowed for a "two track" approach; the first to replace inefficient appliances and lighting and schedule the weatherization work, and the second to complete the more labor-intensive weatherization services including measures such as caulking, weatherstripping, attic insulation, and minor repairs. Specifically, in D.01-05-033, the Commission stated, "For example, SCE provides relamping and energy education to a broader number of households throughout its service territory than those it can reach in a program year with weatherization services. In SCE's case, this is primarily due to the fact that there are only a small number of low-income customers residing in electric-heated dwellings. However, nothing in today's decision precludes utility administrators from similarly implementing a two-track rapid deployment strategy in their service territories, if that approach will provide meaningful bill savings to the most households."

SCE's objective in responding to the energy crisis was to rapidly place as many energy-saving measures as possible into the homes of LIEE customers in 2001 in order to reduce their bills and relieve pressure on the grid. SCE's LIEE contractors in 2001 installed a barrage of energy saving light bulbs and other electric

### 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

1 | appliances. More than 275,000 CFLs were installed. Almost 80,000 customers 2 | were treated in 2001 but only 1,600 received weatherization services.

SCE followed up on its successful efforts in 2001 by developing plans to determine the number of relamping customers that may also be eligible for additional LIEE services. SCE requested approval to survey customers who received CFL replacements during 2001 and prior program years (when SCE operated a standalone relamping program) to determine their eligibility for more comprehensive services. In D.02-12-019, Ordering Paragraph 2, the Commission approved SCE's request.

In 2002, with comprehensiveness being applied through stand alone programs, the number of treated homes dropped to 26,808 homes with 9,816 customers receiving refrigerators. In 2003 SCE began looking at a single point of contact for assessing all electric measures. In the past, licensed contractors would perform the assessment of homes because of their skill and experience; however, not all contractors were experienced for assessing all measures.

SCE developed a training module and assessment form for evaluating all eligible electric appliances in a customer's home. This project was not completed until late 2003. During this time, comprehensiveness for SCE expanded to include electric and gas measures for homes receiving program services in the joint-service area of SCE and SoCalGas, with the submittal of revisions to the Low Income Energy Efficiency Program Statewide Policy and Procedures Manual in December 2003, and the Commission's subsequent approval of the revisions in March 2004.

In late 2003 and early 2004, SCE began implementation of the new assessment service and provision of comprehensive services to SCE homes. During this time we learned that funding levels were not sufficient to comprehensively service those customers assessed through SoCalGas' Direct Assistance Program and those customers requesting services through the traditional means including word-of-mouth, outreach and our call center. SCE developed its proposed service and funding level in 2005 to make sure that every SCE customer touched by SoCalGas is also touched by SCE. SCE's proposal will allow customers located in the joint SCE and SoCalGas service area to receive the same measures as customers receiving electric and gas services from PG&E or SDG&E. By providing feasible electric measures to all homes that have received services through the SoCalGas Direct Assistance Program, in addition to customers served only by SCE, the number of homes SCE estimates it will serve in 2005 is 49,000.

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Prepared by: John Fasana

Title:

**Marketing Analyst** 

# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY 2005 LIEE/CARE Funding Applications

No.: R.04-01-006/A.04-07-012 DR: 2005 LIEE/CARE-ALJ-01

#### Question No. 10

Reply - p. 4: Same problem - still not clear why budget increased so much.

### Response:

In response to Question 9 of this data request SCE has described why it proposes to increase the number of homes in 2005 that would receive LIEE services. In 2005, SCE expects to provide LIEE services to 34,000 customers receiving gas measures and weatherization through the SoCalGas Direct Assistance program in addition to providing LIEE services to 15,000 customers who do not receive gas service from SoCalGas. Thus, SCE projects to serve 49,000 customers in 2005. SCE's total budget for 2005 projects to \$27,400,000 and is based on SCE's historical cost of \$560 per home for currently approved measures.

Prepared by:

John Fasana

Title:

#### CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that, pursuant to the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, I have this day served a true copy of RESPONSE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY (U 338-E) TO THE DATA REQUEST PRESENTED IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE'S RULING CONSOLIDATING APPLICATIONS FOR PROGRAM YEAR 2005 LOW-INCOME ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND CALIFORNIA ALTERNATE RATE FOR ENERGY PROGRAMS on all parties identified on the attached service list(s). Service was effected by one or more means indicated below:

<b>M</b>	Placing the copies in properly addressed sealed envelopes and					
	depositing such envelopes in the United States mail with first-class					
	postage prepaid (Via First Class Mail):					
	□ To all parties, or					
	To those parties without e-mail addresses or whose e-mails are					
	returned as undeliverable;					
☐ Placing the copies in sealed envelopes and causing such envelope						
	delivered by hand or by overnight courier to the offices of the					
	Commission or the other addressee(s);					
<b>X</b>	Transmitting the copies via e-mail to all parties who have provided an					
	address.					
Execu	ted this 7th day of October, 2004, at Rosemead, California.					

Susan L. Quon

Project Analyst

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON COMPANY

2244 Walnut Grove Avenue Post Office Box 800 Rosemead, California 91770